BALLOT. NEW-YORK STATE

TO VOTE A STRAIGHT TICKET MAKE A CROSS (X) MARK WITHIN THE CIRCLE ABOVE ONE OF THE PARTY COLUMNS. TO VOTE FOR AN INDIVIDUAL CANDIDATE MAKE A CROSS (X) MARK IN THE SPACE BEFORE HIS NAME. TO VOTE FOR A PERSON NOT ON THE TICKET, WRITE THE NAME OF SUCH PERSON UNDER THE TITLE OF THE OFFICE IN THE COLUMN ON THE RIGHT, AND MAKE A CROSS (X) MARK IN THE SPACE BEFORE HIS NAME. TO VOTE FOR A PERSON NOT ON THE TICKET, WRITE THE NAME OF SUCH PERSON UNDER THE TITLE OF THE OFFICE IN THE COLUMN ON THE RIGHT, AND MAKE A CROSS (X) MARK IN THE SPACE BEFORE HIS NAME. AND MAKE A CROSS (X) MARK IN THE SPACE BEFORE HIS NAME. THE OFFICE IN THE COLUMN ON THE RIGHT, AND MAKE A CROSS (X) MARK IN THE SPACE BEFORE HIS NAME. THE OFFICE IN THE COLUMN ON THE RIGHT, AND MAKE A CROSS (X) MARK IN THE SPACE BEFORE HIS NAME. THE OFFICE IN THE COLUMN ON THE RIGHT, AND MAKE A CROSS (X) MARK IN THE SPACE BEFORE HIS NAME. THE OFFICE IN THE COLUMN ON THE RIGHT, AND MAKE A CROSS (X) MARK IN THE SPACE BEFORE HIS NAME. THE OFFICE IN THE COLUMN ON THE RIGHT, AND MAKE A CROSS (X) MARK IN THE SPACE BEFORE HIS NAME. THE OFFICE IN THE COLUMN ON THE RIGHT, AND MAKE A CROSS (X) MARK IN THE SPACE BEFORE HIS NAME. THE OFFICE IN THE COLUMN ON THE RIGHT, AND MAKE A CROSS (X) MARK IN THE SPACE BEFORE HIS NAME.

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REPUBLICAN TICKET.	DEMOCRATIC TICKET.	DEMOCRATIC PARTY A REFORM ORGANIZA- TION TICKET.	PROHIBITION TICKET.	SOCIALIST LABOR TICKET.	PEOPLES TICKET.	NEW YORK STATE DEMOCRACY TICKET.	TICKET.	CITIZENS ORGANIZA- TION TICKET.	TION TICKET. For Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Jostical District. ALFRED STECKLER.	For Bocretary of State
For Secretary of State. JOHN PALMER	For Secretary of State, BURATIO C. KING.	For Secretary of State, HORATIO C. RING	For Secretary of State, WILLIAM W. SNITH	For Secretary of State, ERASMUS PELLENZ	TRADDEUS B WAKEHAN.					For Comptroller,
For Competalier, JAMES A. ROBERTS,	For Comptroller, JOHN B JUDSON.	For Comptroller, JOHN B JUDSON.	FREDERICK B DEVENDORF	Par Comptroller, PATRICK MURPHY.	For Comptroller, DAVID ROUSSEAU.			For Comptroller, JOHN B JUDSON. For Teranger.	For County Clerk, JULIUS HARBURGER	For Trewwer,
For Treasure/ ADDISON B COLVIN.	DE WITT CLINTON DOW.	DE WITT CLINTON DOW.	WILLIAM R RATHBUN.	For Treasurer, WILLIAM P STEER.	POT TOPMOUTET, HERBERT L. CASE.			DE WITT CLINTON DOW.	ALEXANDER BREMER	For Attorbey Ocons
For Alterbry General THEODORE E HANCOCK	For Attorney General, NORTON CHASE	For Attorney General, NORTON CHASE	For Amortes General, ELIAS HOOT.	For Attorney General, JOHN II. MIGORE	For America General LAWRENCE J McPARLIN.			For Attorney General, NORTON CHASE		For State Engineer and Su
For State Engineer and Surveyor. CAMPBELL W. ADAMS	For State Engineer and Surveyor, RUSSELL R STUART	For State Engineer and Surreyor. RUSSELL R. STUART	For State Engineer and Durreyor. WALTER A MILES.	Por State Engineer and Surreyor, MORRIS BERMAN.	For State Engineer and Surveyor, ELIAS H. BORDEN.			For State Engineer and Surveyor, RUSSELL R. STUART		Por Associate Judge of th
For Associate Judge of the Court of Appenla, CELORA E MARTIN	For Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals. JOHN D TELLER	For Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals. JOHN D. TELLER.	For Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, EDWIN C ENGLISH.	For Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, HENRY P. GRAY.	For Associate Judge of the Court of Appenia CHARLES WARD.		For Justice of the Supreme Court	For Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, JOHN D. TELLER. For Justice of the Supreme Court		of Appeals For Justice of the Suprem for the First Judicial Di
For Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judges! District, CHARLES C BEAMAN.	For Justice of the Supreme Court for the Piest Judicial District. CHARLES H. TRUAX.	For Justice of the Supreme Court of for the Pirst Judic al Dairfot, CHARLES C. BEAMAN.	For Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, COLERIDGE & BART.	For Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judjanal District, HENRY STAHL.	For Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, NICHOLAS ALEINIKOFF.	For Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, CHARLES C. BEAMAN	for the First Judicial District, HANILTON ODELL.	for the First Judicial District, CHARLES H. TRUAX.		
For Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District ERNEST HALL	For Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District. CHARLES F MacLEAN	For Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Jadiesi District, ERNEST HALL	For Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, JAMES H. LAIRD.	For Junice of the Supreme Court for the First Junicial District. JACOB HEID	For Justice of the Supreme Court for the Find Justical District, EDWARD W SEARING.	For Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District. ERNEST HALL	For Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, CHARLES C. BEAMAN	For Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, CHARLES F MacLEAN		For Justice of the Suprem for the Pirst Judicial Di
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For County Clerk THOMAS L. HAMILTON.	For County Clerk, HENRY D. PURROY.	For County Clerk. THOMAS L BANILTON.	For County Circk, JOHN MCXEE.	For County Clerk, GEORGE ROSS.	For County Clerk, JOHN J. KINNEALLY,	THOMAS L HAMILTON	For County Clerk, JOHN T. LUCKMAN	For County Clerk, HENRY D. PURROY.		
Por Register. THOMAS F. EEATING.	WILLIAM SOUNER	Por Register. THOMAS F. KEATING.	For Register, MATTHEW T. LINDSAY.	Por Register CHARLES FRANZ	For Register, JAMES B. McGARVEY,	THOMAS F. KEATING.	CHARLES BLAUVELT	For Register, WILLIAM SOHMER.		For Register,
For Judge of the Court of General Sensions, THOMAS ALLISON.	For Judge of the Court of General Bessions, MARTIN T. McMAHON.	For Judge of the Court of General Sessions, THOMAS ALLISON.	For Judge of the Court of General Soutions. CHARLES E MANIERRE.	For Judge of the Court of General Sessions, JULIUS GRUNZIO,	For Judge of the Court of General Sessions, JOHN J. DALY.	For Judge of the Court of General Scenions, THOMAS ALLISON.	For Judge of the Court of General Sensions THOMAS ALLISON	For Judge of the Court of General Bessions, MARTIN T. McMAHON.		For Judge of the Cour General Sessions
For Judge of the Court of General Sessions, JOHN FENNEL	Por Judge of the Court of Greens Beamons. JOSEPH E NEWBURGER	For Judge of the Court of General Sessions. JOHN FENNEL	For Judge of the Court of General Sections. WILLIAM H. VAN COTT.	For Judge of the Court of General Sessions ENOCH E. THOMAS.	For Judge of the Court of General States of Gene	For Judge of the Court of General Seastons, JOHN PENNEL	For Judge of the Court of General Scenions, GEORGE H. ADAMS	Por Judge of the Court of General Sentons. JOSEPH E NEWBURGER		For Judge of the Cour General Sessions,
Por Justice of the City Court. HENRY C. BOTTY.	For Justice of the City Court, ROBERT A VAN WYCK	For Justice of the City Court, HENRY C. BOTTY.	For Justice of the City Court, HENRY V. COLCLOUGH.	For Justice of the City Court, GUSTAVE STOLZE.	For Justice of the City Court, LORENZO DOW MAYES.	For Justice of the City Court, HENRY C. BOTTY.	For Justice of the City Court. JUHN A. BEALL.	For Justice of the City Court. ROBERT A VAN WYCE		For Justice of the City (
For Justice of the City Court DANIEL O'CONNELL	For Justice of the City Court. JOHN P. SCHUCHMAN	For Justice of the City Court, DANIEL O'CONNELL	For Justice of the City Court, LORENZO D. MAYES.	For Justice of the Car Court, WILLIAM WESTERFIELD,	For Justice of the City Court, MICHANL J LEONARD.	For Justice of the City Court, DANIEL O'CONNELL		For Justice of the City Court, JOHN P SCHUCHMAN		For Justice of the City C
For Justice of the City Court for the unexpired term, SHERMAN EVALUE.	For Justice of the City Court for the unexpired serm, EDWARD F, UDWYER.	For Junice of the Chy Court for the size spirite here, SHERMAN EVALUE	For Jurice of the City Court for the unexpired firm, THOMAS D STETSON	For Justice of the City Court for the unexpired term, JOSEPH SAUTER	For Justice of the Cur Court for the unexpired term, JOSEPH P. CASEY.	Por Justice of the City Court for the unexpired term, SHERMAN EVARTS		For Justice of the City Court for the unexpired term. EDWARD F O DWYER		For Justice of the City (for the unexpired ter
For Representative in Congress for the Tenth Congressional Dustrict, HUBERT & GREACEN	For Representative in Congress for the Tenth Congressional Listeriet. AMOS J. CUMMINGS.		For Representative in Congress for the Truth Congress and District, GEORGE GETHIN.	For Representative in Comprise for the Teath Compression of District CHARLES CUSTANE TRUBE	For Representative in Congress for the Teach Congressional Dearlet, EDWIN B FOOTE, Ja	For Representative in Congress for the Tenth Congressional District WILLIAM J. BROWNE.		For Representative to Congress for the Tenth Congressional District ANOS J CUMMINGS		For Representative in Coag- the Touth Congressional D
For Schalor for the Sixteenia Senate Diserce: WILLIAM HALPIN	For Senator for the Striceula Acoust District, LOUIS MUNZINGER		For Scienter for the Statecuth Sciente District, F. W. MITKE	For Senates for the Science I Senate Profess t, CHASILES B COPP		For Secutor for the Sixteenth Secute District, THOMAS COSTIGAN.		For Senator for the Statestilk Senate District, LOUIS MUNZINGER		For Senator for the Sixte Secate District.
For Member of Assembly for the Ni-th Assembly District, JOHN D. BLACKBURN.	For Member of Amembly for the Ninth Amembly Herrist. JAMES F. MACCABE.		For Member of Assembly for the Ninth Assembly District, GENALD F. STEVENS.	For Member of Assembly for the Ninth Assembly District, JOHN KUSAK		For Mounter of Assembly for the Nucli Assembly District ALVIN SUMMERS		For Member of Assembly for the Ninth Assembly Extrict, JAMES F. MACCABE		For Number of Assembly Distri

HOW TO VOTE CORRECTLY. but make a mark for each candidate, should be DANGER THAT BALLOTS MAY BE LOST BY

LACK OF THOUGHT. EVERY REPUBLICAN SHOULD STUDY THESE IN-

STRUCTIONS CAREFULLY, CARRY A BLACK LEAD PENCIL INTO THE BOOTH ON TUESDAY AND NOTE WHERE

HE MAKES HIS MARK.

While voting with the new ballot on November city should be easy and rapid. If the voters use ordinary care and intelligence in voting. It is absolutely necessary that there should be both care and intelligence if the election is to express the will of the citizens of this city. Voters must be careful in the marking of the ballots, because the law explicitly declares that ballots which are marked improperly must be thrown out and not counted by the inspectors of election when they count the ballots after the polls are

closed. Section 81, of Chapter 110 of the Laws of 1895 declares that "any mark or erasure on this ballot, except as above indicated, makes this ballet void, and it cannot be counted." The directions on the top of the ballot are pre sumed to be ample to guide a man of ordinary intelligence in the marking of the ballots, but the directions must be followed carefully. In the first place, it is necessary to use only a pencil having a black lead in marking a ballot. To mark with a pen or with a pencil marking blue, red, green, purple or other color, would cause the ballot to be thrown out. The reason for having the ballots marked only with a black lead

pencil was to prevent the mark showing through the paper and allowing an election officer to tell

what ticket was marked for voting. It is neces-

sary that the ballot should be a secret ballot. There have been reports that Tammany henchmen in many of the election districts would carry into the voting booths and leave there pencils which make an apparently black mark, but which have leads chemically treated so that the mark will change from black to green after a short exposure. Other voters who entered the booths and found the pencils conveniently handy might use them, it was said, and thus have their ballots thrown out later. Members of the Republican Campaign Committee said yesterday that there might be no truth in such reports, but the safest way would be for every man to provide himself with a pencil having a black lead and use that pencil in marking his ballot. ONE MUST NOT "SCRATCH" IN THE OLD

WAY. Every voter should use sufficient intelligence in voting to vote for the right candidates. If he wants to vote a straight ticket he can hardly make a mistake, for he has only to make a mark in the circle under the party emblem, but if he wants to vote for most of the candidates and "scratch" others he might easily lose his vote by drawing a line through the name of a candidate. That old manner of "scratching" is sure to invalidate the entire ballot and cause it to be thrown out. No mark of any kind, except the cross mark mentioned in the directions, is allowed on any ballot. If a Republican does not want to vote for one particular candidate on his party's ticket, and does not want to vote for a candidate for the same office on any of the other tickets, he may write any name he chooses under the title of the office in the blank column at the right of the ballot and make a cross mark in the space to the left of the name, at the same time making a cross mark in the circle under his party emblem. In that way he votes for all of the candidates he wants to vote for and does not vote for the candidate he does not want to vote for. He can also accomplish the same thing in a different way by omitting to make a cross mark in the circle under the party emblem and making separate cross marks in the spaces to the left of the names of the candidates for whom he desires to vote and making no mark at all opposite the name of the candidate for whom he does not

would have the effect to invalidate the entire ballot. The erasure of an emblem would have the same effect. Voters who do not make the cross mark in the circle under the party emblem.

(a) Make a cross (X) mark in the circular space below the device and above the name of the party at the head of the ticket; this is the safest and (b) Make a cross (X) mark on the left of and op-

posito the name of each and every candidate of such party in the blank space provided therefor. If the elector desire to vote a mixed ticket, or in other words, for candidates of different parties, he hall either,
(a) Omit making a cross (X) mark in the circular

space above the name of any party, and make a cross (X) mark in the blank space before the name of each candidate for whom he desires to vote on whatever ticket he may be; or, the best way, which is.

(b) Make a cross (X) mark in the circular space above the name of a party, some of whose candidates he desires to vote for and then make a cross (X) mark before the name of any candidate of any other party for whom he may desire to vote; in which case, the cross (X) mark in the circular space above the name of a party will cast the elector's vote for ever andidate on the ticket of such party, except for offices for which candidates are marked on other party tickets, and the cross marks before the names of such candidates will cast the elector's vote for them.

Where two or more persons for the same office are to be voted for in any election district, as two or more representatives in Congress or Judges or other officers, and the names of several candidates therefor appear on any party ticket grouped under the office for which all are running, the elector who has marked at ticket in the circular space at its head, also make a cross (X) mark before each one of the group of candidates for such office on whom he desires to vote on the ticket thus marked; and provided, further, if an elector who have thus marked a party ticket in the circular space at its head, also make a cross (X) mark before each one of the group of candidates for such office for whom he desires to vote on the ticket for an office for whom he desires to vote on the ticket for an office for which there are more than one candidate on his own party ticket in the circular space at the head and thereof and marked one or more candidates on another ticket in the circular space at the head and there of and marked one or more candidates on other tickets for the candidates on the space of the party ticket as above defined a cross (X) mark is made in the direct for the head of the ticket, and also one or more cross (X) mark on the space of candidates on the sp

HOW SOME DEMOCRATS MAY VOTE. Democrats who want to vote for the Fusion ticket and also for the Democratic candidates or the State ticket can do that by making a mark under the emblem of the full-rigged ship on the official ballot. Democrats who voted for Mr. Wheeler last year got together in convention and nominated the Fusion ticket here in New-York, and the nominations made by the convention called in Brooklyn by Mr. Shepard put the regular Democratic ticket in nomination under the party name of the Democratic Party Reform Or-ganization, its symbol being a ship. Although the decision of the courts takes from the rooster ticket the names of candidates for State offices, ticket the names of candidates for State omces, every Democrat can vote the ticket with the symbol of a ship, and in so doing vote the regular Democratic ticket and the Fusion ticket.

The counting of the votes on the evening of next Tuesday in this city is likely to be a slow and

long task. Each ballot is large and has several folds in it. It must be unfolded and scrutinized by the inspectors of election with some care be-fore it can be accepted as a hallot to be counted.

lots of Republican voters at the time the ballots were being examined and thus cause the ballots to be thrown out. The Police Commissioners may give orders to prevent the inspectors from having pencils in their possession at the time the ballots are being examined. Watchers at the polls will be instructed to see that no marking of the ballots be inspectors is allowed to mass unchallenged. by inspectors is allowed to pass unchallenged and it will be a State Prison offence for any per son to mark the ballots for the purpose of de-

CONDITIONS IN THE FRUIT TRADE.

CALIFORNIA EXCHANGES SEEKING A FOOTHOLD IN THIS CITY-LOW PRICES FOR LEMONS.

Fruit commission merchants in this city are much concerned about a plan of the fruit exchanges of Southern California to open offices or stores in this and other large cities, for the direct marketing of the California orange crop. A commit tee representing those exchanges recently arrived here, after having visited Omaha, Kansas City, Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, Philadelphia and other distributing points, and is in conference with promnent fruit merchants in this city regarding the project. The coming orange crop of California, which will begin to arrive here early next month, is estimated at about ten thousand carloads, or three millions of boxes, of which the committee says that from 55 to 65 per cent will be handled by the exchanges which it represents. Many leading metropolitan fruit merchants say that this plan, if adopted, would be detrimental to the interests of the California orange growers and shippers, because it would prevent merchants of other States from ompeting with one another in purchasing in Cali fornia. They also say that it would be likely to cripple the local fruit jobbing brokerage and com mission business, as the exchanges would sell to edlers and other small dealers, who would other

wise patronize the merchants of their own city. Receipts of California fruit were light last week mly sixteen carloads having been sold in this mar ket. Pears, which arrived in fair order, were sold Ret. Pears, which arrived in fair order, were sold for the followin; prices per box: Easter Beurre, from \$1.70 to \$2.50; Winter Neills, from \$1.80 to \$3.55. Large sales were made from the stock in cold storage warehouses, which will soon be exhausted. Grapes were received in limited quantities, and, although many were in poor condition, some of the highest prices of the season were realized. Tokays, in double crates, \$2.75 to \$3.85, and in single crates, from \$1.50 to \$2. Cornichous, in double crates, \$2.87 to \$3.55, and single crates, \$3.70 to \$2.05. Grape shipments are nearly ended and higher prices are predicted for this week's sales.

in double crates, £37 to £3.5, and single crates, £ 70 to £ 65. Grape shipments are nearly ended and higher prices are predicted for this week's sales.

Several carloads of navel cranges have been ordered by local merchants, to arrive here in time for the Christmas trade. They were bought "free on board," in California, for £ 75 a box, which would make their cost, lald down in this city, from £ 50 to £3.60 a box.

The sales of Jamaica oranges last week were the largest ever made in this city, a single ancion firm having disposed of about 16,000 barrels and boxes. Prices were generally low, on account of the bad order in which the fruit arrived. Most of the oranges were sold for from £3 to £4 a barrel, in original packages, and for from £3 to £4 a barrel, a choice lots being sold for £6 is a barrel.

The lemon market was dull and prices low. The best Stellys, in boxes of 200 each, were sold for from £3 60 to £4 a box, other grades ranging from £75 to £5 a box. Malagas being from £4 to £7 to £6 a box. A cargo of 15,000 boxes of Sicillan lemons, among which are 5,000 boxes of £80 line immons, will protably be sold to-morrow. Two other large cargoes, containing a total of £1,000 boxes, are expected to arrive this week.

Almeria grapes were in abundant supply, and sold for from £5 to £6 a barrels of regular weight. The market is likely soon to be flooded with Almerias, as there are 74,500 barrels affoat and due at this port within the next two weeks.

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The figure of frames of regular weight. The market is likely soon to be flooded with Almerias, as there are 74,500 barrels of to £75 cents; in bags, 2% to 4 cents; small baskets of Naples figs, 7 cents, and large ones 6 cents a pound.

The £ L. Goodsell Company, fruit auctioneers, has signed contracts for the erection of a large building on a plot of ground £500 feet, at Jay and \$100 fruit importers, brokers and their organizations. A ro

tion and the same score in the Princeton-Orange game have a significance that may not at first seem evident. Either the teams this year have not the power of "scoring"-that is to say, the particular kind of skill and training which teaches them how to carry the ball over the line when they bring it up to the tenyard line-or the defence of the average football team of the class to which Orange and the Boston Athletic Association belong is better than it has been in past years. Probably the reason it has been in past years. Probably the reason for the lack of scores on both sides is due partly to one cause and partly to the other, but chiefly to the latter. Orange has a remarkable line for a team made up of business men. The team's close work on the defensive is clean, any great score against them. The same is true of the Boston Athletic Association, and it may be set down as one of the facts of the year may be set down as one of the facts of the year that the teams commonly known as being in the second class are showing a far better system of team play, especially on the defensive, than ever before. At the same time, Princeton in the Orange game showed a great weakness at the scoring point. Baird and Armstrong fumbled once or twice when they might have scored, and Poe made a mistake in signals, for his men mistook his signal once when a score was almost certain. was almost certain.

This increased efficiency on the part of secondclass teams is one of the most encouraging things in this somewhat discouraging year. It is proof, in the first place, of an increased interest in the game on the part of men who are out of college, but who are in most cases thorough amateurs, though it must be confessed in passing that some of the Orange men are doubtful as to amateur laws. No such teams as the B. A. A., the Orange and the Crescent elevens could possibly be turned out unless football had taken a still stronger hold on the country than even this year, and that in Itself is a source of congratulation. No such teams could be found to hold Yale and Princeton down unless the scientific study of the game was being taken up by grad-uates in a way never known before. And if we can only see the college games kept within colege bounds at the same time that post-graduate games increase as they have increased this year, we shall begin to hope that football is beginning to take its proper place as one of the very best athletic trainers in general use among The Princeton-Harvard game unfortunately

annot be discussed this week, as this department goes to press too early. But the Princeton-Orange game requires a word of comment. It was a most interesting affair to watch, though rather ansatisfactory from the Princeton point of view. Still it was a good lesson for the Nassau team, from which they learned a good deal and by which they profited during all last week. Princeton's defence was almost magnificent. Orange hardly made twenty yards in the entire game, except on kicks and fumbles. Gailey, Rhodes and Riggs in the entre prevented any gains whatsoever in that place throughout the game, and the reader should bear in mind that Stillman, of the Yale team, was the Orange centre against Gafley, while Oliver made a guard for Orange as good as any guard on about any college team this year, Princeton had no fear at any time that her goal might be threatened, but her own offensive play was poor all the way through. The score, of course, should have stood at least 6 to 0 in her favor, and would have if the teams had played ten minutes longer, but had Princeton possessed any such offence as she did defence, Orange would have retired badly beaten. The Princeton would have retired badly beaten. The Princeton backs, however, did not succeed in gaining any great amount of ground. The reason for this was in great part because neither Armstrong, Baird nor Suter could get very far at any time, but partly also because the rush line did not make partly also because the rush line did not make a decent hole during the entire game. This lack

but make a mark for each candidate, should be careful to make the marks in the spaces to the left of the names of the candidates. To make the marks in the spaces to the right of the candidates. To make the marks in the spaces to the right of the candidates, ames would be voting for the other candidates. Advice FROM THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTED.

The appended instructions to voters have been issued by the Republican Country Committee, using in part the instructions previously given by Attorney-General Hancock:

If the elector desire to vote a straight ticket, or in other words for each and every candidate of one party for whatever office nominated, he shall either.

All Make a cross (X) mark in the circuits space below the device and above the least of the party below the device and above the least of the party below the device and above the least of the party shows been expressed at Republican hadquarters held who was not been and every candidate of one party for whatever office nominated, he shall target may be expressed at Republican hadquarters below the device and above the last rammany inspectors would mark the ballots of the party below the device and above the last rammany inspectors would mark the ballots of Republican voters at the time the ballots of the party below the device and above the last rammany inspectors would mark the ballots of the party below the device and above the last rammany inspectors would mark the ballots of the party below the device and above the last rammany inspectors would mark the ballots of the party below the device and above the last of the carefully to the last of the carefully to must be thrown out, but a record must be made of the ballot wins, must be thrown out, but a record must be made of the ballot wins, must be thrown out, but a record must be made of the ballot wins, must be the actual wins, must be the actual wins, must be thrown out, but a record must be made of the ballot wins, must be the actual wins, must be the actual wins, must be the actual wins, must be the of scoring spirit, the spirit which at the crucial the ball was about two inches to the goal line, when time was called. Such a history of plays shows lack of scoring ability, and if Princeton

Yale's play, on the other hand, is quite different. The men have their old dash at scoring times, as they always do have, but they are ragged. If they had had Princeton's position in the Orange game they would have scored, but they have not the defensive power to keep their opponent (when such opponents are as good as the B. A. A.) from pushing them out to the centre of the field. Yale made more ground against B. A. A. than Princeton did against Orange, but they allowed their opponents to push them about far more than Princeton did theirs. At the presar more than Princeton did theirs. At the present writing, therefore, Yaie is in a better position. She has the two styles of play well in hand, but both in a ragged condition. Princeton has defensive work pretty well under control, but her offensive work pretty well under control, but her offensive scoring play is far from Yale's, and this scoring power is the part of footplay most to be desired. It is the one feature of Harvard football that has been wanting for years and Hardesired. It is the one feature of Harvard foot-ball that has been wanting for years, and Har-vard owes her many defeats by close scores at the hands of Yale to this one fact more than any other. Many a Harvard team has been able to get to Yale's fifteen-yard line and then lost be-cause it did not know how to score. This year and last year that particularly weak peint on the Harvard eleven has been to a certain extent cor-rected, but the eleven is not yet coached to play it best at the scoring moment. best at the scoring moment

Cornell's game on Saturday week was not on the whole equal to her work a year ago. Ohl is very much missed at fullback, for the policy of Newell's coaching is offensive kicking, and Ohl was the best man in the football world last year for that, except possibly Brooke, of Pennsylvania. Young is a good kicker, put his punts neither carry as far as Ohl's nor do they go with such perfect direction as the latter's did a year ago, and for that reason principally Cornell's play was weaker on Saturday than in the last Harvard game. Still, Cornell has a good offensive play and game. Stin. Corbei has a good onensive play and an aggressive pirit which came very near giving her something of a score against Harvard in the first half of the game. The increased power of the Cambridge men's play in the second half showed, however, that against a strong team the Cornell defence was weak in the main, though their were few hadly played player. though there were few badly played places on the team. The game was a fine lesson to Har-vard, and the second half gave the Cambridge men a capital opportunity for putting some individual play, some play that was not entirely by rote, as most of the work was in the first half.

The Harvard eleven, however, has much to learn in this particular direction yet. The system of coaching, the plan of telling each man continually just what he is to do under all circumstances, has the fault of not leaving enough to the individual judgment of each man. The work the individual judgment of each man. The work of the men from now till the Pennsylvania game, which comes on the 23d, ought to be mainly on this point. Coach a man day and night on the theory of the play, and let him learn all he can of it, but make him realize at the same time that he is playing bail on a field and not on paper! Make him understand there are times when rules of play which have been laid down for him must be broken, and that he must constantly be ready to meet a situation which has never been presented to him before. The Yale men play that way to-day. They are wanting in the theory, in the team play and the system of working together as one body, but each man plays his own football game with spirit, and that wins in the long run. Harvard nas better team play, better theory, but poor individual work, and Princeton has better team play on the defence and poorer team play and individual play on the offence.

The Pennsylvania cleven, taken comprehensively, is the best team in the field to-day, especially if Brooke plays. The team is a veteran one, the men work wel' together and their system of interference with that terrible but effective high forearm-warding-off plan will do much to of the men from now till the Pennsylvania

make Harvard's defence break as it did last year, This, added to Brooke's power on the defence, his long accurate punts and his fine fullback work, will make it difficult for Harvard to gain ground If Brewer and Fairchild can improve on the punt-If Brewer and Fairchild can improve on the punting and drop kicking, there is a fair chance for
Harvard, otherwise at the moment Pennsylvania
holds the call. Such, in brief, is the football
situation among the big college teams to-day.
The time between this and the Cornell-Pensylvania, the Princeton-Yale and the Harvard-Penssylvania games is a good three weeks, and much
can be done in that time. This week and next
will show many changes.

TEAM PLAY.

ABOUT BIRDS IN CENTRAL PARK. DOMESTIC PIGEONS AND GREAT DUCKS INCREAS

A bird that has increased greatly within the last

summer in Central Park is the domestic pigeon. The founders of the flock, no doubt, escaped from some coop or house, and finding plenty of berries to eat and making raids on the corn meant for the peacocks and the oats spilled by the horses used in and around the Park, took up their abode in the trees at the northern end of the Ramble. birds seem to have forgotten the art of building their nests in the forks of trees, and use some large holes that were left in the northern wall of the American Museum of Natural History. There, per-

American Museum of Natural History. There, perfectly free from rats and the small boy, they have increased year by year until now there is a good-sized flock, by far the greater number of which show by their plumage that they are bluerocks. The authorities have been most lucky this year also in their rearing of the great duck family. Early in the season a clutch of swan's eggs was stolen from one of the small promontories that etretch into the big lake. Whoever stole these eggs—there were five of them—must have had considerable pluck, for there is no more jealous guardian of a nest than a pair of swams. They will battle with any one, and a stroke from a swan's wing has been known to break a man's les. Another pair, however, made a nest on one of the small islands and hatched a brood of four that did splendilly, and by this time know every bay and injet of the lake. The black or west Australias swans also have reared a family of four cyanets that in their changing plumage of next spring will bring back to every reader of Hans Christias Andersen's fairy tales the story of the "ugly duckling."

ling."

The geese of various sorts have brought out broods, and the ducks from the pretty mandaria to the homely mallard have been photing small squadrons of youngsters about the lake for the last few months, until now they are able to take care

few months, until now they are able to take care
of themselves.

It is funny to watch all this great duck family
turning tail over head in the water, searching for
the grubs that are hidden in the aquatic grass below the surface of the water, and then to watch
them on the shore biting eagerly at the grassprouts and preening their feathers. On the water
they are graceful to a degree, on land as ungainy
as a drunken man.

LECTURE ON JAPANESE ART.

PROFESSOR ERNEST L. PENOLLOSA COMPARES IT WITH THE EUROPEAN.

The first of a series of free lectures was give the Assembly Hall of Pratt Institute on Thursday evening by Professor Ernest F. Fenollosa. The subject was "The Value of Japanese Art as Messured by Universal Standards." The lecture was illustrated by parallel series of the masterpieces of Oriental and Occidental art, shown simultaneously by two lanterns. Pairs of pictures were selected for comparison because of similarity of treatment or of conception, or because of a decided contract either in treatment or conception.

Professor Fenollosa held that all true art is the Professor Fenoliosa heid that an true art is same, and that the same things which please us and inspire us in European art will be found in Japanese art with the same power to please and inspire. When we can overlook the defective perspective in the Oriental masterpieces we find that in their massing, in their coloring and in their lotty imagination they not only hold their own beside the great European works of art, but often surpass them.